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the non prophetic and indirectly the prophetic history of Israel, with its historical occasions or antecedents. The scope of the work also involves an interpretation of the nature of prophecy, which can be only learned by a study of history. The ground covered in these three volumes is vast—the Northern Semites, Babylonians, Canaanites, Egyptians, Hittites, Aramaeans, Assyrians, the inner development of Israel, Chaldeans, Persians, etc. The author has striven to embody the main results of modern scholarship in this vast field, in which there is now such a rising tide of new interest, in a way entirely intelligible to the educated laymen, and, while in obvious sympathy with the modern and progressive views, there is nothing in the work that can offend the scholar of more conservative tendencies. These volumes constitute a valuable addition to the literature of the subject and will be sure to find a place in every well equipped library and study where this department is represented.

La France au Point de Vue Moral, par ALFRED FOUILLÉE. F. Alcan, Paris, 1900. pp. 416.

This vigorous author is profoundly dissatisfied with the moral condition of his native land, and feels that the present is a crisis for both morals and religion. The rapid progress of criminality, particularly among the youth, makes one of the strongest chapters in the book, while the discussion of the relations between education and democracy in France; the section on the education of adolescents and secondary education, lead to the conclusion that modern learning is not sufficient for moral reform. The writer evidently shares, as far as is consistent with his hearty patriotism, the fears of many of his countrymen, that France is now in danger of a moral decadence.

Reconstruction in Theology, by HENRY CHURCHILL KING. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 257. Price, \$1.50.

"A new constructive period in theology, it may well be believed, is at hand. This book has been written with the earnest desire and hope that it may contribute something toward the forwarding of a movement already going on, a real spiritual reconstruction of theology in terms that should bring it home to our day." After discussing the spirit now needed in theology, the evidence of this growing need of reconstruction and its reasons, the author discusses the influence of the spirit of the New World on theology; its relations to science, evolution, historical and literary criticism; the position of Jesus; the personal relationship of religion and theology. If this volume does not materially contribute to the scientific development of the problems it teaches, it is an able statement of tendencies, and is also valuable as the utterance of a representative religious teacher.

Chapters from Aristotle's Ethics, by J. H. MUIRHEAD. John Murray, London, 1900. pp. 319.

Professor Muirhead has found the Nicomachean ethics a good introduction to many of the fundamental conceptions of moral philosophy. After outlining the science of ethics, and various opinions on the nature of happiness according to Aristotle, the author summarizes his teaching on its elements, the soul, virtue, courage, temperance, self-control, wisdom, friendship, and pleasure. The last one hundred pages are selected passages.

Constitution de l'Éthique, par E. DE ROBERTY. F. Alcan, Paris, 1900. pp. 223.

The scale of factors and their correlative values in the superorganic world, the relations of ethics to other sciences and to philosophy,—

these, with the author's introductory chapter explaining why he is not a positivist, constitute the book.

The Bee People, by MARGARET W. MORLEY. A. C. McClurg and Co., Chicago, 1900. pp. 177.

Miss Morley here writes with a little of the old charm that made *The Songs of Life* so justly popular, but which seemed to have faded from her *Life and Love*. She illustrates as well as writes, and this adds greatly to the effectiveness of her work.

The Ethics of Judaism, by M. LAZARUS. Translated from the German by Henrietta Szold. In four parts. The Jewish Publication Society of America, Philadelphia, 1900. Part I, pp. 309.

This is a scholarly history, which carefully refrains from comparisons with other modes of thought save only in the case of von Hartmann, whose charge against every system of ethics based on theism is refuted. The three chapters of this volume are—the sources, principle, and character of Jewish ethics. The other three volumes will be awaited with interest.

Psychologie und Pädagogik des Kinderspiels, von G. A. COLOZZA. Oscar Bond, Altenburg, 1900. pp. 272.

The first chapter discusses play from the standpoint of psychology; the second gives its history in pedagogy; and the third details its pedagogic significance for suggestion, invention, physical training, development of eye, ear, touch, muscle, sense, memory, attention, feeling, etc. Fighting is commended in its season and with moderation. Solitude vs. sociability for children is discussed; toys, especially the doll, and their relation to the æsthetic feeling and imagination; the advantages and disadvantages of illusion and its relations to work are taken up.

The Philosophy of History, by A. SCHADE. A. Schade, Cleveland, O., 1899. pp. 437.

This is a most scholarly work, covering with its comprehensive formula the entire course of history, and thoroughly inductive in method. Progress in history is measured by the degree in which feeling, reason, and will are brought under the control of a free agent into equilibrium and proper mutual co-ordination. In this encyclopædia of all knowledge, Christianity and its ethics and church are made the center. The convenient marginal notes are a great aid to the reader.

Diseases of the Heart, Blood Vessels, Lymphatics, Blood and Ductless Glands. M. J. Breitenbach Co., New York.

This is an interesting and very condensed chart in the following columns:—name of disease, cause, symptoms, inspection, palpation, percussion, osculation, pulse, complication.

La Suggestibilité, par ALFRED BINET. Schleicher Frères, Paris, 1900. pp. 391.

The chapters are history, directive ideas, moral action, interrogation, imitation, conclusion. The work is a part of the author's larger plan of amassing material to shape an experimental psychology of the higher functions of the mind with a view to the differentiation of individualities. The two questions here treated are, whether effective suggestibility can be secured without hypnotism or to determine the degree of suggestibility, and the second to decide whether these or other tests of suggestibility are significant. Both these questions the author answers in the affirmative.

Die Mimik des Menschen auf Grund voluntarischer Psychologie, von HENRY HUGHES. J. Alt, Frankfurt, A. M., 1900. pp. 423.

In his introduction the author discusses the history and literature of mimic and gesture, and then takes up its psychological basis, under which he discusses his methods, its individual origin and differences, historical development from the animals up, and relation to art. The third chapter treats of movement of the face,—the forehead, eyes, nose, mouth, and ears; the fourth, movements of the body,—the head, arms, and legs; and the fifth treats the mode of expressing emotion under the rubrics,—the voluntary principle, composition of impulses, feelings, excitation of gemuth and will, mood, attention, inclination, and *achtung*.

The Mystic Self. Uncommon Sense vs. Common Sense, by RAYON. Chicago, 1900. pp. 70.

Mystic signs; a serpent; a radiant hand; three full-page photographs of Elfa among the people; in a magnetic sleep separating the two selves; and the physical self-dormant, the higher self away at work; a maze of quotations.

Dix Années de Philosophie. Études Critiques sur les Principaux Travaux Publiés de 1891 à 1900, par LUCIEN ARRÉAT. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 179.

This is an attempt to outline the history of philosophy of the last decade under the rubrics—sociology, psychology, æsthetics, manners, religion, and doctrine. The writer names and briefly characterizes the leading works in this field, and has given us an interesting book.

Freedom and 'Free-Will.' GEORGE STUART FULLERTON. Popular Science Monthly, LVIII, 1900. 183-192.

"Freedom" implies absence of external compulsion; "Free-Will," absolute independence of objective and subjective influences. The former, all covet; the latter Mr. Fullerton denies. He, therefore, favors the view of determination, not fatalism, that we can do as we please, but that there is always a sufficient reason for the "as we please." The paper is a clear and popular restatement of Jonathan Edwards's view.

A. J. KINNAMAN.

Rhythm as an Aid to Voice-Training, by SARAH ALLAN JORDAN. Association Review, II, 16-19, Feb., 1900.

The author holds that man is born with the possibilities of a sense of rhythm, and that this can be made an educational factor in training the deaf mute to speak as the hearing child speaks, and in removing the defects of tone, modulations, and manner of speaking of the deaf child. The sense of rhythm is to be developed through bodily movements, and then applied in the speaking movements. The material for the training in speaking are, jingling rhymes, poetry, etc. As means for securing an understanding of differences in pitch, the author mentions the pipe organ and piano.

M. K. SMITH.

Essai sur l'esthétique de Lotze. Par A. MATAGRIN. Paris, F. Alcan, 1901. pp. 166. Price, Fr. 2.00.

Based upon Rehnisch's *Grundzüge*, 1884. Pt. i, discusses beauty,—its objective and subjective bases, its definition and modes. Pt. ii, discusses art in general and the arts in particular, giving Lotze's classification. A brief critical and historical study ends the volume.

Psychologie de l'invention. Par F. PAULHAN. Paris, F. Alcan, 1901. pp. 185. Price, Fr. 2.50.

An interesting and suggestive discussion (1) of invention, 'intel-

lectual creation,' in general, and its relation to affective and volitional processes, to imitation and routines; and (2) of the development of invention by evolution, transformation, and deviation, and of the corresponding developments of imitation and routine. General considerations of the place of invention in society: its relations to life, instinct, and chance, its range and philosophical significance.

Crime and Criminals. By J. S. CHRISTISON. Second ed., 1899. Chicago, J. S. Christison. pp. 177. Price, \$1.25.

Expanded reprint of papers on 'Jail Types' published in the *Chicago Tribune*. Distinction between the insane (defective in reason); the moral paretic (defective in self-control); and the criminal (defective in conscience). Sketches of cases (including Windrath and Luetgert). Cause and cure of crime; prison treatment.

The Political Economy of Natural Law. By H. WOOD. Boston, Mass., Lee & Shepard, 1899. pp. 305. Price, 50 cents.

Conventional political economy is unpractical, and therefore of little service in actual experience. We must attack the labor problem in the light of natural law, and improvement must come through a better interpretation of (and conformity to) its immutable lines.

History of Ancient Philosophy. By W. WINDELBAND. Translated by H. E. Cushman. New York, Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1899. pp. xv, 393. Price, \$2.00.

We are glad to give a word of commendation, though tardily, to this excellent class-book of Greek and Hellenic-Roman philosophy. It is a valuable addition to the apparatus of philosophical teaching.

Sanity of Mind: A Study of its Conditions and of the Means to its Development and Preservation. By D. F. LINCOLN. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1900. pp. vi, 177.

Chapters on mental derangement, degeneracy, education, and self-education. Recommendation of "custodial care of the classes known as the insane, the feeble-minded or idiotic, the epileptic, inebriates, criminals, tramps, and paupers," with a view to restrict or wholly prevent the propagation of a new generation.

Hypnotism a Complete System of Method, Application and Use, Prepared by the Self-Instruction of the Medical Profession. By L. W. DE LAURENCE. Second ed., illustrated. Chicago, The Hennebry Co., 1901. pp. 256. Price, \$1.50.

Magic, White and Black: the Science of the Finite and Infinite Life, Containing Practical Hints for Students of Occultism. By FRANZ HARTMANN. Sixth ed., revised. New York, The Metaphysical Publ. Co., 1901. pp. 292. Price, \$2.50.

Neither of these books has any scientific value. The former lays down practical rules, from the platform standpoint, for the induction of the hypnotic state: the chapter on the psychology of hypnosis gives no hint that the author knows anything of the physiology or psychology of his subject. The latter invites its readers to "rise mentally into the highest regions of thought and remain there as its permanent residents," or, more concretely, to raise the magic wand of their wills and still the tempests raging in the astral plane. It is significant that both books are, apparently, finding an extended sale.

Fact and Fable in Psychology, by JOSEPH JASTROW. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York, 1900. pp. xvii+375. Price, \$2.00.

To speak of a scientific work in certain circles as "popular" is to